

LUSITANIA OWNERS FILE LIABILITY PLEA

Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd.,
Willing to Pay \$91,296 for
Disaster Losses.

CLAIMS ARE \$5,883,479

Petition Alleges Liner Was
Attacked by More Than
One U Boat.

To offset the suits against it for damages of \$5,883,479 for injury and loss of life and property resulting from the Lusitania disaster, the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., as owner of the torpedoed vessel, filed a petition in the United States District Court yesterday asking that its liability be limited under the American admiralty laws to \$91,296.

The outstanding feature of the petition is the allegation that the Lusitania was attacked by at least two and possibly three submarines instead of by one undersea craft as heretofore supposed. Germany is referred to in the petition as a "public enemy" which disregards the laws and usages of civilized nations.

The following graphic story is told in the court papers of the sinking of the ship off the south coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915:

"At about 2:15 P. M. when the vessel was ten or fifteen miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, and proceeding at eighteen knots an hour, the weather being clear and the sea smooth, the lookout on the starboard side of the forecastle head saw a burst of flame about four points off the starboard bow, followed by the wake of two torpedoes which were rapidly approaching the vessel, one a little behind the other, approximately at right angles to the ship's course.

"The master was on the bridge at the time the Lusitania was struck and remained there giving orders until the ship sank. He went down with the ship and was subsequently rescued. When the ship was struck he immediately ordered the lifeboats lowered to the rail and ordered that the women and children be placed in the lifeboats first. Almost immediately the Lusitania took a heavy and increasing list to starboard. Her engines were disabled and could not be reversed.

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HUGHES CONDEMNNS 8 HOUR 'FORCE BILL'

"Humiliating Spectacle: a Serious
Misuse of Official
Power," He Asserts.

ARRAIGNS WILSON STAND

"Deplorable Abdication of
Moral Authority" in Pass-
ing Adamson Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—In his address here to-night, Charles E. Hughes devoted himself almost exclusively to the Adamson eight hour law, which he denounced as a "force bill."

In a bold speech, in which he made the issue perfectly clear, the Republican nominee showed that instead of fixing hours of labor the bill merely raises wages. He described its passage by Congress as "a humiliating spectacle," and as "not only a serious misuse of official power but a deplorable abdication of moral authority."

"To say that fair and prompt arbitration could not have been had," he thundered, "is to indict both the Administration and the American people."

Condensing Adamson Bill.

Mr. Hughes, after declaring that "the Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight hour work day. It does not provide for an eight hour work day. It is a bill providing for an increase in wages for certain men. They may work ten hours or more. They are simply to get more pay. The act provides that in contracts for labor and service eight hours shall be deemed a day's work."

"Phrase to Tickle Ear."

"The phrase 'eight hour day' is apparently used to tickle the public ear in order to establish something quite different. If it was proposed to give an eight hour work day why were not work for longer hours and all contracts for longer service prohibited under penalty save where emergencies exist?"

"It was nothing more than a measure to fix wages and as a measure to fix wages it must be judged. If such measure its passage was justified, it needs no further excuse."

"We are therefore not concerned with anything that is said of the judgment of society with respect to an eight hour work day. There is plainly no judgment of society upon the increase of wages this bill requires."

"If the asserted judgment of society inspired it, why does the act apply only to a limited number of railroad men, relatively few? The obvious fact is that there is a demand by certain men for an increase in their own wages, and the Administration in advance of investigation surrendered to this demand."

Burdens Put on Public.

Pointing out that the Adamson bill itself conceded that the subject was one requiring investigation, Mr. Hughes said that if the bill was passed without a careful inquiry it was "a proposition affecting readjustment either of rates or of expenses of carriers," upon whose efficiency the community depends."

"It was proposed in substance by the Administration that increased rates should be charged to shippers, so far as required to pay this increase of wages. Assurance was given that 'no obstacle of law' would be suffered to stand in the way of railroads in increasing their revenue to meet resulting increased expenses so far as development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them."

"It may be asked to ask what is the significance of this reference to 'obstacle of law.' The law provides for 'reasonable rates' and an appropriate proceeding for fixing of reasonable rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Were these proceedings and the provisions of law the 'obstacles of law' to which reference was made? Were they to be overcome, if necessary, to accomplish the desired increase?"

"It must be understood that the burden of increased rates is passed on to the public. It necessarily affects a host of activities, agricultural and industrial."

by the Adamson bill by a request for additional legislation with respect to the future. That legislation was not obtained. We are dealing with what was demanded and actually enacted.

"We have an unjustifiable attempt to use public sentiment with respect to another eight hour workday, but related solely to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice of what seemed to be the easier way, which escaped the necessity of a determined stand for principle. We have seen what has appeared to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

"We can stand mistakes in policies if we are sound in method, but we cannot yield reason to the rule of force. That is the rule of our disaster. I should not take first step in that path."

FREED BY DESTITUTION TALE.

Man Who Stashed \$50 in Bank
Tells Promise of Job.

Instead of going to prison for his attempt to rob a customer in the Battery Park National Bank last Saturday William Brennan left the Court of Special Sessions yesterday a free man, with money in his pocket and the promise of a job. For the story Brennan told of destitution in his home and the approach of birth of a baby, which had forced him to pawn even his wife's wedding ring because he could get no work, was taken to be true.

A longshoreman living at 479 DeKalb avenue, Brennan, 35, went to the bank and grabbed \$50 from Bertram Gumpert, treasurer of the S. Gumpert company. He was caught as he fled. When he told his story to Magistrate Ivins in the Tombs court Sunday the Magistrate remanded him, with a note of sympathy, to the House of Correction.

He was released yesterday by a police investigation had shown Brennan's case so desperate that the man had even sold the clothes from his bed and Roth, who arrested him, offered to find him a job.

TWO FORD WORKERS RETURN.

Gaston Plaintiff and Frederick H. Holt Traced Peace Abroad.

Gaston Plaintiff, manager of the Ford company, who returned yesterday by the Scandinavian American liner Oscar II, under orders from Henry Ford, said he had been three months in Russia, chiefly on business.

He was accompanied by Frederick H. Holt, Mr. Ford's personal representative in peace conferences, who said he had been gratified with the work for peace he had accomplished at The Hague, Bernes and Stockholm.

So soon as the neutral nations send delegates to the peace conferences, Mr. Holt said a definite move for peace will be made.

CULLEN NO FOUL PLAY VICTIM.

His Body Turned Blue as Result of Heart Suffocation.

Dr. Walter H. Conley, superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, explained to Coroner Jordan last night that the death of Thomas Cullen, of 219 East 103rd street, who died last Sunday and whose funeral the Coroner stopped, was due to sudden suffocation of the heart.

Mr. Cullen, of 419 East 151st street, after visiting Cullen, her uncle Sunday, received word soon afterward that he had died. As he seemed in excellent health, and she thought she found bruises on his body when it was shipped home, she notified the Coroner, who held up the funeral and ordered an autopsy. Cullen's body turned a blue hue, which Mrs. Robert evidently mistook for bruises. He had been under treatment at the hospital.

Old Brooklyn Postman Missing.

Charles J. Graham, 60, of 1003 Atlantic avenue, one of Brooklyn's oldest postmen in point of service, and who is said to bear a close resemblance to the late Mayor Gaynor, has been missing from home since May 30. It was learned yesterday, Graham's wife and daughter, after vainly searching for him, appealed to the local post office authorities and the police.

TAX DAY—OCTOBER 24

There is no excuse for trying to
evade the payment of a personal
tax on uninvested funds, the as-
sessment for which is levied on
October 24.

You can, without expense or
trouble, invest your surplus
money in our First Mortgage
Participation Certificates, secured
by a specific guaranteed first
mortgage.

They are free of such taxation in
this State and they are the best
example of a conservative security,
yielding 4 1/2% income clear.
No investor has ever lost a dollar

SEVEN MORE HURT
IN POWDER BLAST

Three Injured Fatally in Un-
explained Explosion at
du Pont Works.

HARRISBURG, N. J., Sept. 19.—Another mysterious explosion at the du Pont Powder Works tonight injured three men fatally and severely wounded others. The blast of 500 pounds of powder occurred in the mixing house.

The explosion lighted the sky for miles. The seven men were rescued from the building by the company's fire department with the aid of others of the 1,500 employees. They are being cared for in the hospital on the grounds of the powder company.

The isolation plant of the buildings, which are far enough away from one another to prevent the spread of fire, saved the company from heavy loss.

Although information was refused at the plant, who has been the company's attitude since the war began it was said by County Physician Robert R. Armstrong, who attended the injured men, that the explosion was due to an accident.

The three men who are expected to die are Harry Goldstein, Edward Sheehan and Peter Kronenberg. The others injured are Harry Ticho, Carl Furry, Walter Kissel and Cornelius Zorn.

WOODS SUSPENDS POLICEMAN.

John Kilgallon Accused of Letting
Rofrano Witness Escape.

Policeman John A. Kilgallon was suspended from the force yesterday by Commissioner Arthur Woods for having permitted Salvatore Rofrano, a witness in the Rofrano murder case, to escape last Friday. Kilgallon had charge of transferring the prisoner from the District Attorney's office to the police station, and in the course of the journey Rofrano got away. Chief Inspector Schmittberger investigated, and upon receiving his report the Commissioner took action.

Capt. Edward Burke of the Arsenal station was transferred to the West 125th street station, replacing Capt. P. F. Gargan, on sick leave.

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REAL HUGHES RISES AND WINS ILLINOIS

Continued from First Page.

States, and Garrett DeF. Kinney. Among the one time Progressives were Medill McCormick, who is running for Representative at Large; R. F. Harris of Champaign, formerly chairman of the Progressive State committee; W. H. Hinbaugh, formerly in Congress and now candidate for State Attorney; Ira Copley, the only Bull Moose elected to Congress in 1914, and Harold Tokes.

Party of Security.

Arriving in Peoria, Mr. Hughes was escorted to the Republican State convention in the Coliseum, a convention in which the former Progressives were very much at home and exceedingly prominent. It was difficult to tell at the outset whether Uncle Joe Cannon, emblematic of venerable Republicanism and so chipper in his place at the forefront of the stage, or Medill McCormick, recently rampartous as a Bull Moose leader, was getting more attention from the crowd.

Mr. Hughes began by saying that the Republican party has always been the agency of national security, of national stability and of national progress; that it saved the nation in 1860 and has furnished the truly uplifting policies ever since.

He reviewed a long list of Republican achievements—the extension of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the safety appliances act, the pure food and drugs act, the hours of service acts, the employers' liability act among them—and added:

"Record of Broken Promises.

"There may be some who think the world began and progress commenced on March 4, 1913, but not the American people. Our opponents are a record of broken promises. They promised to reduce the cost of living; they have not touched it. They promised to prevent waste and extravagance; they have been more extravagant than any preceding Congress; they have betrayed the merit

system; they have appointed useless officers. They promised that the rights of American citizens should be maintained throughout the world; they have shamelessly failed to perform that promise. American lives have been sacrificed, American property destroyed and American commerce interrupted. We have not had protection for American rights."

"The Democrats say," he went on, "that they have clarified the anti-trust act by definition. What they have done is to legislate vague phrases, adding uncertainty to the law. They have said in the trade commission act that unfair competition was unlawful. Does anybody know what that means? They did not define or attempt to refer to fraudulent conduct. To the extent that an evil of uncertainty existed, they have added to that instead of remedying it."

Suspension of Industry.

Mr. Hughes examined the effects of the Underwood tariff, finding that it closed factories, halted industry and sent hundreds of thousands upon the street looking for work. The sooner the country gets away from that situation to the Republican doctrine of protection the sooner an enduring basis for prosperity will be laid, he said.

"Our opponents have insisted that they protected the rights of smaller States," he went on, "that they have treated small States in the same manner as great States. What will be said of Santo Domingo and Hayiti? What is the record in Mexico? The fact is that we have interfered vexatiously in matters that did not concern us, while we failed utterly to protect the rights of American citizens."

It was the following that received the loudest applause:

"I speak of protection, but I use the term in a very comprehensive sense. In the first place we purpose to protect American lives on land or sea, at home or abroad. We have no secret intrigue; we have no covered undertakings; we have no purposes unstated in the light of day. We propose that American rights with respect to life, property and commerce shall be protected with respect to every nation on earth in the dignity of American principles."

Peace by Self Respect.

"We are for the protection of American peace through diplomacy, but we propose to safeguard our peace by reasonable preparation in army and navy—that in the army we shall have an army large enough to take care of such troubles as are on the border and to pre-

vent bandit incursion without calling for this peace day.

"We are not militarists. We have no aggressive designs. But we must be firm and unflinching and prepared in such a manner that none will attempt to dictate our disposition or our ability to maintain our just rights. It has been said that we have been kept out of war. No one but an inexcusable blunderer could get this nation into war. The path of peace is the path of self respect. We must be prepared. We must be firm. We must be for America first."

The Coliseum marked its approval and continued its applause when Mr. Hughes spoke at length on the need for a protective tariff after the war when he pointed out that Mr. Wilson's child labor law benefits only 150,000 children, leaving 1,850,000 unprotected.

"The States where the most deplorable child labor conditions exist are States entirely under Democratic control," he said.

Cooperation and Efficiency.

He finished with a new motto: "The two watchwords of the future are cooperation and efficiency."

The Hughes special reached Springfield at 4 P. M., and Mr. Hughes spoke at once before an audience at the State fair, developing the views he touched upon at Peoria. At 8 P. M. he addressed a large audience in the arena at Springfield, delivering a new speech almost entirely devoted to attacking President Wilson's course in surrendering to the railroad brotherhoods.

The special left Springfield for Chicago just before midnight. To-morrow will be devoted to a rushing tour through Wisconsin, with speeches at Sheboygan, Manitowish, Green Bay, Appleton, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac in the daylight hours and a long speech at Milwaukee before 10,000 in the Auditorium, with Gov. Philip as chairman of the meeting.

Grabs Runaway's Tail; Stops It.

Policeman Maxwell Lazarus of Bayonne was patrolling Broadway yesterday when he saw a horse attached to a painter's wagon galloping at top speed without a driver. Directly in its path was a group of children at play. Lazarus sprang for the horse's bridle and saved it. He missed, but grabbed the animal's tail as it swished close to his face, and clung to it for a block, when the horse slowed down and was stopped.

Preach Pickers Fracture Skull.

While picking peaches in a tree on a Stratton estate at College Point yesterday, Frederick Coast, 15 years old, of 217 Fourth street, College Point, fell and fractured his skull. The force of the fall ruptured a blood vessel in his head and he became blind.

CHINESE GRATEFUL TO U. S.

Peking "Gazette" Denounces British Star on American Interest.

Peking, Sept. 19.—The Peking and Tientsin Times, a British publication, has aroused comment by an article in which it discounts the interval shown by the Government of the United States in regard to the recent demands made by Japan. It says China should not count on American support, and expressed the belief that Washington is merely attempting to give the impression of a strong foreign policy for campaign purposes.

The Peking Gazette, a Chinese paper, denounces the attempt by the British publication to discredit the American Government's action in this connection, and says:

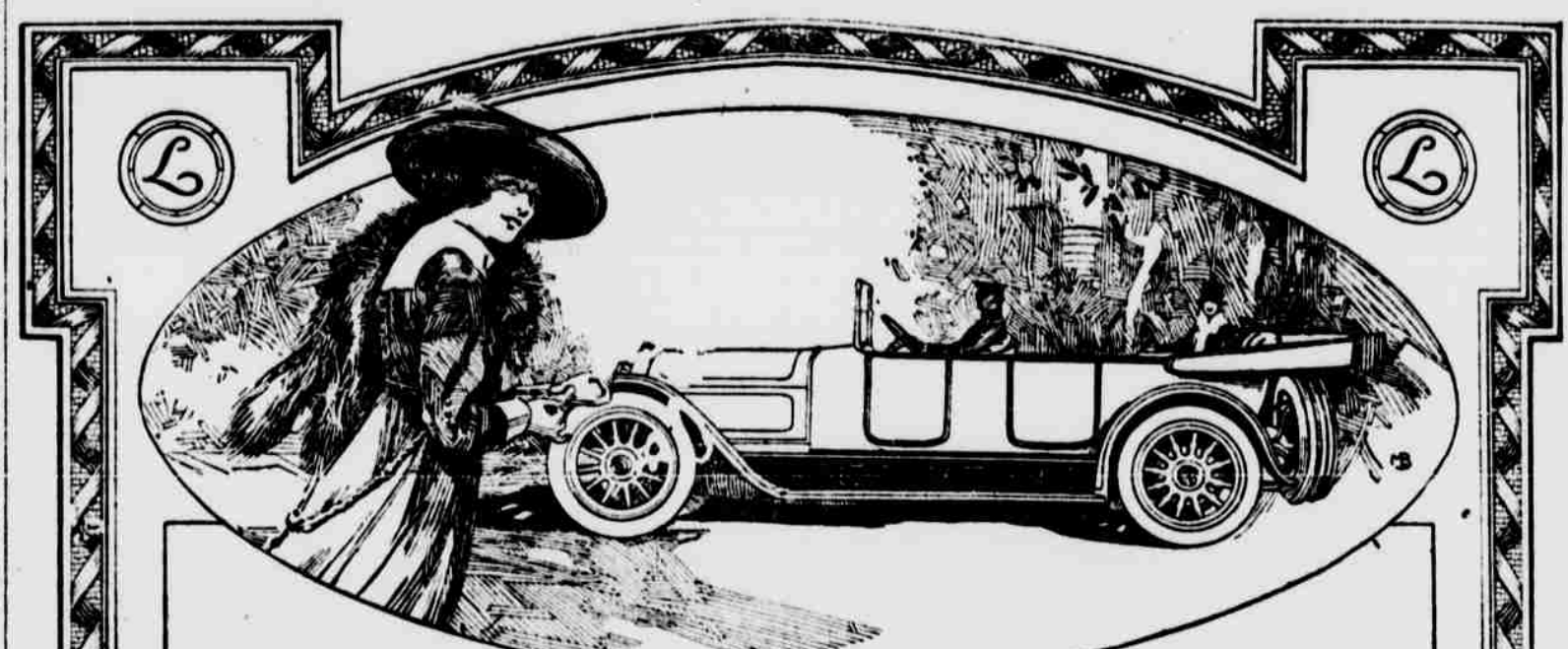
"So far as China is concerned, we declare that every indication of American sympathy with and interest in the trial lately heaped upon us by the Japanese is a message of courage to bear up against oppression until the day of freedom comes. The opinion of a nation of 100,000,000 persons is a massive moral force. Undoubtedly Europe would follow if America should endorse the Chinese view that Japanese hegemony in China would be a world menace."

LILLIAN WALKER IN ACCIDENT.

With Wilfred North and Robert Galalad She is Pinned Under Motor.

When Miss Lillian Walker, the Viagara star, was automobiling yesterday morning on the Jericho turnpike to Mineola, where she was to act in a new motion picture, the chauffeur, steering the car out of the way of another car and the motor was overturned in a ditch. Miss Walker, Robert Galalad, leading man of the picture, and the chauffeur were pinned under the machine.

They were helped out by another driver and taken to the St. Albans hospital, three miles away. There it was found that Mr. North had an abrasion of the face and a fractured rib, the chauffeur a cut on one arm, and Miss Walker and Mr. Galalad had been shaken up.



Automobile Show

This Week Only—September 18th to 23rd—8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Open Wednesday Evening

A Sale that Saves 20% to 60% on
Guaranteed Exchange Locomobiles

During this week only we have on Exhibition and Sale in our Ground Floor Showrooms what is undoubtedly the most interesting collection of Guaranteed Motor Cars, at medium prices, ever brought together at one time.

These are the pick of the Locomobiles taken in exchange by our various Branches in the sale of new Locomobiles, the New York Branch acting as a Clearing House for the disposition of such cars. Each car has been thoroughly renewed and refinished. Each has passed rigid inspection as to its mechanical condition and fitness for first-class service. In appearance these cars might easily be taken for new. They carry identically the

Same Guarantees as New Locomobiles

Purchasers have exactly the same privileges, service, attention, and care as owners of new Locomobiles.

To be able to buy such a car at a saving of 20% to 60% is the season's opportunity. You can procure a stylish, luxurious vehicle that occupies first place among families of culture, at the purchase price of a medium grade car.

These facts make this sale significant. They explain why a Guaranteed Exchange Locomobile offers far better value than any new car you can buy at the same price.

Guaranteed Exchange Locomobiles,
\$1250 up
Other cars as low as \$350

We can handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desired.

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY
of AMERICA
61st STREET, Next to BROADWAY



The Tyranny of Tradition

There are many ways in which men in business are held slaves under the tyranny of tradition, but few are more marked than that which holds a man to the banking relations really and actually enjoyed by his grandfather, perhaps, but really and actually only tolerated by himself.

Shakespeare says that he is well paid who is well satisfied. There is a cynical truth to this phrase that should give pause to the man who, when it is proposed that he avail of modern devices for the benefit of his business, responds, "I am satisfied as I am."

A sound and legitimate discontent with conditions as they are often makes for progress and improvement.

The Harriman National Bank is modern and progressive. It is always trying to do what it can for its depositors, not in any purely altruistic spirit, but rather in an egoistic spirit, fully aware that its own prosperity lies entirely in the good will it enjoys in the community.

All banks these days are cordially inviting the public to pay them a visit and discuss relations; the Harriman National Bank does the same. We suggest that the prospective customer avail himself of all invitations and then make up his mind as to what he can best do for himself. Certainly no business man would engage in a large commitment for labor or materials without comparing specifications and bids.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 47th ST. NEW YORK

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN.
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Ridgely Street, cor. 43rd and 44th Sts.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th Street.
Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street.
East 72nd St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BROOKLYN.
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Avenue, cor. DeKalb Ave.
Elklyn Avenue, cor. Rockaway Ave.

PER CENT CHARGED ON
LOANS REPAYED WITHIN
TWO WEEKS FROM DATE